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A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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HONGKONG WEEKLY
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with which is incorporated the
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IN THE FAR EAST.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a40-2]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

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Hongkong 9th May, 1907. 1374

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Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [a39]

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Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [a35]

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Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [643-2]

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [176]

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FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF THE FAMOUS
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Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1448]

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Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [37]

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[a42]

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For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a230]

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"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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MODERATE RATES.
Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.
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M. MATTHEY,
Proprietress.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

VICTORIA HOTEL
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MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMKIN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

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MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUREPAIRE.
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Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
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WM. FARMER,
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[a1623]

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A most pleasant retreat for those desirous to
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Comfortable accommodation for travellers
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and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER.
[a196]

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA.
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land is courteously directed to the above
private Hotel, widely renowned for comfort,
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Resident Proprietress Mrs. Gibson. [266]

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Hongkong, 12th February, 1909.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 10TH 1909.

MR. ROOSEVELT in his last great utterance
as President said he believed he was speak-
ing with historic accuracy and impartiality
when he said that the American treatment
of and the American attitude towards the
Filipino people, in its combination of dis-
interested ethical purpose and sound
common sense, marks a new and long stride
forward, in advance of all steps that have
hitherto been taken along the path of wise
and proper treatment of weaker by stronger
races. Such comparisons, as Mrs. MALAPRO
you say, are "odorous." We can un-
grudgingly allow that in its treatment of the
people of the Philippines the United States
Government has shown a combination of
ethical purpose and sound common sense;
but what is the basis of the claim to
superiority? Presumably it is that the
Sovereign Power is constantly giving the
Philippines an increasing share in and an
increasing opportunity to learn by practice
the difficult art of self-government. "We
are leading them forward steadily in the
right direction," said Mr. ROOSEVELT, "and
we are doing it because our people at home
desire that they should be treated right, and
because our people in the islands, in the
civil government, in the army and among
the missionary representatives of the
various creeds work primarily for the
advancement of the people among whom they
dwell." Surely this is nothing new in the
history of colonisation, or as Mr. ROOSEVELT
would probably prefer to express it, in the

relations of the stronger towards the weaker
races. Not long ago at a religious gathering
in New York Mr. ROOSEVELT was speaking
of the expansion of the white races being
fraught with as many benefits to the weak
races. He referred especially to the French
in Algeria, and the British in India as well
as to the Americans in the Philippines, and
he spoke of the British administration in
India as a greater feat than any accom-
plished under the Roman Empire. Are Mr.
ROOSEVELT's words on the part played
by America in the Philippines less true
of Great Britain in her relations with
India, and of France in her attitude towards
Indo-China? Both nations are undoubtedly
animated by precisely the same motives and
it is not very obvious in what respect the
American treatment of the Filipinos marks
a new and long stride forward "in advance
of all steps that have hitherto been taken
along the path of wise and proper treatment
of weaker by stronger races." What is wise
and proper in one case is not necessarily so
in every other. The treatment has to be
adapted to the condition of the patient. In
the Philippines we see a people who have
been under Western tutelage for more than
two centuries and who, before America took
possession of the islands, considered them-
selves capable of governing the country on
civilised lines. America has rightly given
them a large measure of self-government
but are they content with this "wise and
proper treatment"? Not at all; there is
the same dissatisfaction among the weaker
races in the Philippines as exists in every
colony where the stronger race rules. They
bitterly resent being described as inexperi-
enced children, unfit to be entrusted with a
full measure of self-government, and Mr.
TAPP's promise "to do something for the
Philippines" is interpreted by the *El
Renacimiento*, one of the leading Filipino
organs in Manila, to mean, not that it will
do something towards realising the legiti-
mate aspirations of the Filipino people, but
that he will encourage capital to come and
exploit the country, and so "complete the
Americanisation of the archipelago." And
when this comes to pass, says the journal:
"we will be in the hopeless and firm grip of
the octopus. Of what use then will be all
our political education, our apprenticeship
in the art of self-government? It will only
have served to accentuate the miseries of
our slavery." Thus between governors and
governed there is no more agreement in the
Philippines upon what is "wise and proper
treatment" than prevails in other places
where the weak races are governed by the
strong. But the world in general is satisfied
that it is both wise and proper that the
Philippines should remain under the
benevolent but firm direction of the United
States, and though it may fail to recognise
the superior ethics of the administration
over all others, it does recognise that
America is accomplishing a great and
enduring work in the islands tending to
the security, peace, prosperity and con-
tentment of the whole people.

Two more cases of plague were reported from
Kowloon City yesterday.

For stealing 60 cents from a hawker an
Indian constable was at the Magistrate's
sentenced to one month's imprisonment by Mr.
Kemp.

The police have been informed by Mrs.
Downing, of 4 Peak Road, that she left her
mackintosh in a chair in Des Vœux Road on
the 5th inst.

A shopkeeper, at 264 Des Vœux Road, who
was so thoughtless as to leave his riches in the
side channel, has now to mourn its loss. It was
stolen on the 5th inst.

Mrs. Osterbridge, of Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon, reports to the police that nine ten
dollar notes were stolen from an open box in her
room about the 27th or 28th February.

The yacht-owners of the Royal Hongkong
Yacht Club are holding an "At Home" at the
Club House on Saturday next. Special trans-
marked "Special car for Yacht Club" will
run from Murray Barracks at 2.30, 2.35 and 2.45.

The Directors of the Shanghai Gas Co. Ltd.,
have decided to recommend the payment of a
final dividend for 1908, of Tls. 3.00 per share
being at the rate of six per cent on the paid
up capital, making thirteen per cent for the year.

A most extraordinary report was furnished to
the police yesterday by the chief officer of
the Hamburg-America steamer *Westphalia*.
His statement is that about two o'clock in the
morning two large cargo boats came alongside
the steamer and about twenty coolies jumped on
the steamer and opened No. 4 hatch and stole
some sixty bags of seed valued at \$600.

A daring theft was committed at Pelham
House on the 7th inst. The occupant of number
eight room, Mr. Fenwick, reports having had his
silver watch, chain, medal and badge, together
with a pocket book containing money, the total
value being \$51, stolen from his dressing table.
It is supposed that the thief climbed outside the
verandah and entered the open door of this room.

We are informed that Mr. Lau Chu Pak, at
the invitation of His Excellency the Governor,
has been elected a member of the Hongkong
University Committee.

The latest Shanghai newspapers record the
death of Dr. E. H. Paulan. The deceased
gentleman was taken to the General Hospital
only last week suffering from typhoid fever.
Kidney complications set in, and, he died
at 4 o'clock on Friday morning from
uraemia. The news of his death was received
with extreme regret by the whole community,
for as a surgeon and as a citizen he enjoyed the
high esteem of all classes and of all nationalities
in Shanghai.

An Indian who visited the Post Office the
other day accidentally left his purse behind, and
when a schoolboy came along a little later to
buy a stamp for his school fees he was asked by
the attendant who just then discovered the
purse if it belonged to him. Nothing loth, the
boy replied that it did and the purse was handed
to him. When the Indian returned for his
purse, the attendant informed him of what had
happened, with the result that the police were
put on the track of the boy who was yesterday
brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's
and ordered to receive 12 strokes with the birch.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial
and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge,
with thanks, the following donations to the
funds of the Hospitals:-

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.	\$100
Jawa-China-Japan Line	25
A. R. Marly	25
Jensen & Co.	25
A. Robin	25
Arratoon V. Appear Co.	20
W. L. Pattenden	10
Perey Smith & Sohn	10
James Craik	5
Erich Georg	5
Lery Hermann	5
Hon. Wei Yuk	2
E. D. Kotewal	2
Kab Ashu	2

At the Magistrate's yesterday Arthur Zeitch
was sentenced to three months' imprisonment
for obtaining from the proprietor of the Stag
Hotel food and lodgings by means of a forged
document and also by means of false pretences.
Apparently prisoner, representing that he was
engaged on the Canton Kowloon Railway and
that that undertaking would guarantee his
expenses, obtained accommodation at the hotel a
few months ago, and shortly after he had been
installed there the proprietor received a type-
written document purporting to be a guarantee
of the prisoner's expenses. After he had been
living there for some time he asked the land-
lord to advance him some money as he wished to
go to Canton. This was done but the prisoner did
not return and when the landlord wrote to the
Resident Engineer asking for payment of his
bill he was informed that nothing was known of
the man. Prisoner now said he was sorry and
offered to pay the landlord back \$20 out of the
money which he had but on receiving his
sentence he declared that the proprietor "could
sing for his money."

THE WITHERS CONCERT COMPANY.

The second of the series of concerts being
held by the Herbert Withers Concert Party
in Hongkong was given in the City Hall last
night. There was a good attendance, and the
various items were received most enthusiastically.
Double encores being accorded Madame
Elzy and Mr. Charles Bennett after the
interval. Madame Elzy and Mr. Withers
first appeared and delighted the audience with
an Introduction and Polonaise from Chopin.
Mr. Charles Bennett's excellent baritone
voice was heard to advantage in the song
"O Raddier than the Cherry," and later,
when he appeared to sing "Forethought"
and "King Charles" he received a fitting
ovation. His greatest success, however,
was as an Irish singer. He so delighted his
hearers in this role that he was twice recalled.
"Nymphs and Fawns" was sung charmingly
by Madame Sobrius who, on being recalled gave
an excellent rendering of the song "Cuckoo".
Her sweet soprano voice was heard again after
the interval in "Damon" and Niemann's
Gesellin," and needless to say she was accorded a
fitting reception. Then came the principal of
the party, Mr. Herbert Withers, whose masterly
management of the whole was a revelation to
many local musicians. His rendering of a
Sonata in A Minor (Beethoven) was a rare
musical treat, and his other contributions
"Berceuse" and "Spring-brunnen" were
equally pleasing. The well sustained applause
of the evening was eloquent testimony of the
excellence of the concert.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative
Council the Hon. Mr. Pollock will ask the
following questions:

In view of the comparatively small cost of
putting up a fixed light, similar to that on
Mahwan Island, to indicate the South-eastern
entrance to the Capatsum Pass, will the
Government have such a light put up?

Will the Government consider the advisability
of making arrangements for the signalling of
typhoons, by wireless telegraphy, from one of
Prater group of islands? Has the Government
any information to communicate to the Council
upon this subject?

The orders of the day are:
Second reading of the Bill entitled An
Ordinance further to amend The Merchant
Shipping Ordinance, 1899.
Second reading of the Bill entitled An
Ordinance to authorize, for public purpose the
Reclamation of certain portions of the Crown
foreshore and sea bed situate in Hungsham Bay,
in the Colony of Hongkong and to validate such
reclamation as has heretofore taken place.

TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

AVALANCHE FATALITIES.

LONDON, March 8th.

Twenty-seven workmen taking shelter
in a contractor's shed at Gas-
teinertal, in the Tyrol, have been
killed by an avalanche.

Fifteen peasants have been killed in
their homes at Draded, in the Tyrol.
Fifteen have been similarly killed
at Goldano, Italy.

Smaller disasters, attended with
fatal results, have occurred elsewhere.

TSAR RECEIVES AN ENVOY
FROM TIBET.

LONDON, March 9th.

At Tsarskoelo yesterday the Tsar
received Chambongwan, the Envoy of
the Dalai Lama, and his suite who
offered to His Majesty a number of
presents.

ARMSTRONGS IN JAPAN.

LONDON, March 9th.

It is stated that the firm of Arm-
strong and Whitworth have received
an order to erect large gunworks in
Japan.

[We presume this refers to the joint enter-
prise of Messrs Armstrong and Whitworth and
Messrs Vickers, Sons and Maxim, in association
with a number of Japanese capitalists, with
which our readers will be already familiar as it
was reported months ago from Japanese
sources.]

VANCOUVER IMMIGRATION
AUTHORITIES SUED.

LONDON, March 9th.

Eleven Hindus are suing the Cana-
dian authorities at Vancouver claiming
\$24,000 for wrongful detention in
March 1908 under regulations subse-
quently adjudged to be illegal.

STANDARD OIL AND DUTCH RIVALS

The Amsterdam correspondent of the *Fin-
ancial News* reports enormous dealing, at
rapidly increasing prices, in the shares of the
Royal Dutch Petroleum Company. So far no
definite news has been published explaining the
big advance. From reports to hand it seems
probably certain, however, that the rise is due
to negotiations with the Standard Oil Company
which, if carried through, will bring competition
to an end. It is a well-known fact that the
Royal Dutch Company, or rather, the Royal
Dutch-Shell Transport and Trading Company,
has gradually become a leading factor in the
world's benzine trade. As far back as 1902 the
Royal Dutch Company was able to get a
preponderant influence in this line and in the
petroleum trade in the Far East, through the
foundation of the Asiatic Petroleum Company
(Limited). The share capital of the Asiatic,
which originally amounted to £500,000 and was
afterwards increased to £200,000, was divided
equally between the Royal Dutch, the Shell,
and the Chief Russian producers under the lead
of the Societe Commerciale et Industrielle de
Naphte Caspique et de la Mer Noire. The
latter is a Rothschild concern, and the Paris
Rothschilds are large holders also of the shares
of the Royal Dutch Company.—*The Globe*.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. *Caledonia* with the French
Mails of the 14th ult., and mails from London
of the 13th ult., left Singapore on Tuesday the
9th instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected to
arrive here on Tuesday morning the 16th inst.
at daylight, and will leave for Shanghai and
Japan on the same afternoon.
The J.C.J. Lijn str. *Tjipnaki* left Yacassar
on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on
or about the 16th instant p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report:-
On the 9th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer
has risen over the N.E. coast of China, and
fallen over the E. coast.

The depression now lies at the mouth of the
Yangtze. It appears to be moving Eastwards.
Pressure is highest over N. China. It remains
low over To-King.

Light to moderate variable winds may be
expected in the Formosa Channel and along the
northern shores of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:-
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (a) Variable winds,
light to mod. (b) Light to mod. (c) Same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel. (a) Same as No. 1. (b) Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. (a) Same as No. 1. (b) Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. (a) Same as No. 1. (b) Same as No. 1.
(*) S.E. or variable winds, light to moderate;
foggy, some showers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

6th March, 1909.

SIR,—The article by Mr. Alabaster, published
in your issue of the 5th inst., affords me an
opportunity for referring to a serious omission
on the part of the local branch of the China Asso-
ciation. I have failed to find in the newspaper
reports of its annual meetings any recognition
of the movement in England to make known
to Chinese students the facilities for education
in Great Britain. We read that the suggestion
first came from Sir John Jordan early in 1907, and
was acted upon by the parent society in London;
and although considerably over a year has
elapsed since the inauguration of the movement,
the local branch does not seem to have thought
it worth while to inform our Chinese community
that it can furnish information of this kind.
So intently apparently has the local committee
been watching the wiles of mandarinism that it
has overlooked the most effective means of
developing those political and commercial rela-
tions for which the China Association avowedly
stands. It is remarkable that there is not a
single Hongkong representative on the list
given by Mr. Alabaster, while there are several in
China and one even in Japan. Surely a British
Colony should be one of the readiest sources of
information regarding education in Britain.
Would not the pamphlet prepared, and circulated
elsewhere by the London Education Committee,
be appreciated here?

It is well known that many of the students
from South China who have in recent years
migrated to foreign countries might and ought
naturally to have been educated in Great Britain
had they information respecting British centres
of education. And the small number who
have gone to England have had available very
little assistance and advice in the selection of
schools; the consequences which dependence
upon inexperienced friends entails have been
inevitable.

At first sight there may appear but little con-
nection, if indeed there be no rivalry, between
the work of the Chinese Students' Education
Committee in London and the Hongkong
University scheme; but it may be said without
hesitation that the success of the Governor's
scheme depends largely upon the diffusion of
information respecting British Education and
University methods. Having shown the way by
his valuable memorandum, it is to be hoped that
His Excellency will supplement this by a series
of illustrated articles or lectures on British
University work generally so as to bring vividly
before the Chinese Working Committee the ideals
and actual conditions of university education. A
glance at the reports of the Sunday meetings
thus far held show how hazy and elementary are
the notions regarding higher education. Dr.
Ho Kai's chairmanship appears likely to be a
difficult and trying one, and it is to be feared
that his splendid energies, instead of being
applied to larger matters, may be taken up with
details. A few hundred dollars expended in
securing photographs and specially-written con-
tributions, prepared in booklet form by the best
art of the printer, and issued for the use
primarily of the Working Committee (assisted
by lantern lectures) should yield a hundredfold
return.

Only by bringing home closely to the Chinese
a full appreciation of the advantages which have
followed the establishment of Universities, can
the scheme for Hongkong be realised; properly
engineered, it should not fail of success.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. LEE.

THE HONGKONG REGATTA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

DEAR SIR,—May I draw the attention of
your readers to the fact that the Hongkong
Regatta takes place at Lai Chi Kok on Sat-
day week.

It is not so very long since the Regatta was
a very popular event and great interest was
taken in rowing all over the Colony. Lately,
however, times have changed and people no
longer seem to care about it.

Isn't it rather a pity that this should be as it
is, and that so fine a sport should languish for
want of encouragement?

Rowing is as good a sport to watch as football
or cricket, and from those who take part in it,
it requires as much skill and far more pluck,
self denial and keenness, than either of those
games.

Why does it get so little encouragement?
It is very disappointing for men who trained
hard and gave up a good deal for rowing, if
the Regatta, the chief event of their year, falls
flat.

Why shouldn't the forthcoming Regatta
commence a new era of enthusiasm?
Yours faithfully,
E. W. CARPENTER.

ANOTHER WHITE ELEPHANT
FOR SIAM.

It is announced that a white elephant has been
discovered in the jungle in the Munang of Pichit,
Monthon Pitsanulok, says the Bangkok *Times*.
The animal has been captured and taken to the
town of Pichit. Pinya Anuraks Rajamontien
and several officials of the elephant department
left for Pichit on February 19th, and will make
arrangements for its being properly taken care
of. Presumably it will be brought to Bangkok
in due course. H. R. H. the Prince of Leprhi
also left Bangkok on the same date for the pur-
pose of inspecting the animal.—It is a young
elephant.

LOCAL SPORT.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

The unfavourable weather conditions prevail-
ing no doubt militated against the attendance
at Causeway Bay yesterday afternoon, when the
first round in the Hongkong Polo Club's
tournament was started. The few who were
present witnessed some good play, and the band
of the Buffs discoursed music during the after-
noon. The programme included four matches,
but as some of the players failed to put in an
appearance two of those were postponed. The
first match was between the "A" and "B"
teams of the Buffs, who took the field as under:-
"A" team: Lieuts. H. P. Potter, W. H.
Green, J. Crookenden and Captain S. Barker.
"B" team: Lieuts. P. G. Scarlett, C. E.
Davidson, H. D. Collinson Morley and R. F.
Wedd.

The "A" team soon asserted their superiority
in this game, and when the truce called a halt
they had three goals to their credit. These
were scored by Lieuts. Potter, Green and
Crookenden.

The "B" team showed up well at the begin-
ning of the second hour, but their rally was of
short duration. The play of the "A" four was
beyond them and the successful Buffs had no
difficulty in overcoming all opposition. Green
recorded another two goals, Potter two, and a
fifth was added by Crookenden. The "A" team
thus won by eight goals to nil.

The second game, between the Civilians and
Buffs "C" proved much more interesting, the
teams being evenly matched. The civilians
made a good start, and after lengthy pres-
sure succeeded in registering the first goal.
This was scored off Dupree's pony, the ball
striking it and gliding between the posts.
Shortly afterwards Colonel Bayard equalised for
the Buffs but before the end of the chukka
Dupree had added another to the score of the
civilians.

Play after the spell was even more exciting,
and the start saw the civilians pressing on
the Buffs goal. The officers got away,
however, and one of them drove the ball between
the posts, but the goal was not allowed
the referee ruling the player off-side. The
civilians kept the play close by the Buff goal,
and it was only an occasional and lucky hit that
saw them placed on the defensive. Towards
the end of the Chukka Gedgo scored the first
and only goal of the half. The civilians thus
won an exciting match by three goals to one.

The players were:
Civilians: Hon. Mr. Gresson, Messrs. Dupree,
Gedgo and Boss.

Buffs "C": Lieut. Studd, Captain Baird,
Colonel Bayard and Major Eaton.

This afternoon, starting at 5.15 o'clock and
weather permitting, the 13th Rajputs will meet
the Club "B" team in the first round. The
players are:-

13th Rajputs: Captain Corbett, Lieutenants
Slater, Liepmann and Marsh.
Club "B" team: Lieut. Satterthwaite, Mr.
Elwes, Mr. Maxwell, Captain Philipotts.

FOOTBALL.

On the military ground this afternoon at five
o'clock the R.G.A. meet the Naval Yard.
Referee, Supper Heigh.

At 5.15 o'clock on Thursday the Buffs meet
the Lusitanos on the military ground. Gunner
Marsh will referee.

On Saturday afternoon the B.O.C. play the
Naval Yard on the military ground.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

An interesting match took place yesterday
afternoon when representatives of *la belle France*
met the Club rugby players in a friendly game.
The men from the French cruiser "Dent-
casteaux" who have a reputation for being fleet
of foot were not in a form strenuous play. Still
they made a good show at a foreign game, and
the result, although it was 30 points to three
against them, should not interfere with the
entente cordiale.

INTERESTING CRICKET MATCH.

A cricket match in which a great deal of
interest was taken, was played at Bangkok on
February 19th and 20th, says the Bangkok
Times. The match took place at the Royal
Sports Club, and was between ladies and gentle-
men. The men had to play in skirts, to bowl
underhand with the left arm, and also to field
with the left arm. Fielding a ball with the
right hand carried a penalty of two runs to be
added to the ladies' score; but there were no
penalties. The ladies batted first, and put on a
total of 85 to which Miss French contributed a
hard hit 13, putting one ball to the boundary
for four. Mrs. Price made 17, and Mrs. Hen-
driek 15, not out. The gentlemen, who batted
on the second day, were only able to compile a
total of 73 runs.

This was mainly owing to the fine bowling of
Mrs. Gittins, and the ability of Mrs. Price
behind the wickets. This lady stumped several
of the batsmen very nearly. In a fading light
the ladies went in to bat again and this time
were dismissed for 15 runs, but this didn't mat-
ter in the least as they had won the match.

How to be BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your com-
plexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamoisee, Lait
Chamoisee and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre
Chamoisee will enable you to do it. Her
Specialties for the Skin are the study of a
lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

AN INTERESTING WEDDING.

Yesterday a large congregation which included H. E. the Governor, assembled at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, to witness the wedding of Miss Phyllis Irons, second daughter of Mr. Arathoon Fethi, I.C.O., the Registrar of the Supreme Court, to Mr. Muckerlich Cyril Owen, son of the Rev. Cyril Owen, of J. Alfa. The service, which was fully choral, was conducted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., Mr. Denman Fuller being at the organ. The hymns sung were "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden," and "Oh Perfect Love," the ceremony concluding with Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Seth and Miss Gertrude Harker, while Mr. Enos Seth acted as best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a gown of white liberty satin, the long train falling in graceful folds, and draped at the sides with chiffon and orange blossom intermixed with myrtle, while her bertha and sleeves were of fine Florentine lace, embroidered with crystal and pearl. She wore a small wreath of orange blossom under a plain tulle veil, her ornaments being a pearl earring, a pearl necklace (the gift of her parents) and a diamond star (the gift of the bridegroom). The bridesmaids' dresses were of pale blue ninen de sois made after the style of one of the beautiful patterns of La Maison Doucet, Rue de la Paix, Paris. The hats were of cream straw, trimmed with pale pink roses and forget-me-nots and finished with pale blue ribbon. They also wore blue slippers. The bride's mother wore a dress of white lace over black silk and a black hat trimmed with variegated roses. The bouquets carried by the bride and bridesmaids were gold-sippers containing pink and white roses tied with pink and blue ribbons.

A reception was afterwards held at Norman Cottage, Peak Road, and was attended by a large number of guests who wished the young couple much joy, the Hon. Mr. F. H. May proposing the health of the bride and bridegroom in a very happy speech.

The happy couple proceeded to-day to Calcutta. The bride's going away dress was a brown cloth coat and skirt, taller made, and brown hat trimmed with brown feathers.

The following is a list of the wedding presents—

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, set of silver spoons. Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, 6 Japanese silver tea spoons. Mr. L. S. Arathoon, silver umbrella handle. Mr. A. V. Apcar, silver tea set. Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon (Calcutta), silver entrée dish. Mr. C. C. Arathoon, cheque. Mr. and Mrs. Allen, table centre. Mr. Abooleader, 6 scent bottles. Mr. Abdulrahim, silver cruet. Mrs. Aitken, 2 silver salt cellars. Mr. Apo, old Chinese curio.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonnar, silver dessert knives. Miss Barker, Miss Maker, Miss Gorham and Miss Gouley, 4 silver salt cellars. Mr. and Mrs. Blanche, grass cloth table cloth. Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bain, pair cloisonné vases. Mr. R. E. O. Bird, silver frame. Mr. Bowley, 2 silver sweet dishes. Sir Henry and Lady Berkeley, travelling clock. Mr. M. Brande, cheese and biscuit stand. Mr. H. Murray Bain, set lacquered tea-pots. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Beck, silver photo frame. Miss Bird, picture. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Barrett, Japanese silver butter dish. Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Bellios, silver tea caddy. Mr. and Mrs. Bolles, 2 glass and silver vases. Mr. Bryer, 2 Japanese plaques.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Chapman, silver sweet dish. Capt. St. Clair, 2 silver sweet baskets. Mr. Chan Chew, silver frame. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, 2 mother-of-pearl fruit dishes. Mr. B. Chapman and Miss M. Chapman, 4 silver pepper pots. Mr. G. G. Catechick, travelling clock. Mr. and Mrs. Craddock, 2 grass cloth tea cloths. Mr. and Mrs. Carter, 2 mother-of-pearl and silver sweet dishes. Mr. Chau Long, silver bowl. Mr. and Mrs. Carvalho, pair silver vases. Mr. C. Cooke, silver shoe horn. Mr. and Mrs. Chao Leep Chee, 6 silver tea spoons. Mr. Chau Siu Ki, ivory and silver belt. Mr. Chan Ah King, roll of silk. Mr. and Mrs. George Caldwell, 2 silver vases. Sir Paul Chater, silver tea set, silver salver and silver toilet set.

Mr. and Miss Dixon, grass cloth cushion. Mr. and Mrs. Dealy, box of nut crackers. Mr. and Mrs. Dowley, cut glass scent bottle. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. David, 12 silver tea spoons. Mr. A. David, 2 silver menu stands. Mr. M. David, 2 silver napkin rings. Mr. P. Davidson, silver tea caddy. Mr. and Mrs. Denison, pair of Satsuma vases. Mr. and Mrs. Donald, silver fish carvers.

Mr. Ezra, salt cellars. Mr. and Mrs. A. Ellis, silver vase. Dr. and Mrs. Ervan Jones, silver basket. Mr. and Mrs. O. I. Ellis, butter dish. Miss Ellis, Satsuma vase. Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Edwards, pair silver vases. Mr. E. Ellis, gold and jade bracelet. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, 2 silver sweet dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Fen Shun, 2 gold and jade bracelets. Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, 2 silver napkin rings. Mr. Fung Wa Chun, 6 silver tea spoons. Mr. Denman Fuller, fountain pen.

Mr. T. M. Gregory, silver flower bowl. Mr. D. M. Gubbay, Shanghai, silver fish carvers. Mr. and Mrs. Miss Gubbay, silver jewel box. Misses Gallazzi, 6 silver dessert knives. Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz, 2 silver pepper pots. Mr. K. A. Gubbay, silver sweet dish. Mr. and Mrs. Gilby, 2 entrée dishes. Masters Gilby chafing dish. Mr. and Mrs. David Gubbay, silver card case. Mr. and Mrs. George Gribble, 2 silver vases. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Griffith (Canton), silver powder box. Dr. and Mrs. Grine, 2 silver vases. Mr. Andrew Mors, 2 silver vases. Mr. J. H. Gantner, silver frame.

Mr. Hall, silver cruet. Mr. E. Haskell, opera glasses. Mr. and Mrs. Scott Harston, 2 silver sweet dishes. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, silver sweet dish. Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Holmes, 2 silver sweet dishes. Miss

Holmes, 2 Satsuma vases. Dr. and Mrs. Harston, 4 silver menu stands. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Humphreys, 4 sweet dishes. Himly and Co's Staff, one gold and pearl brooch. Mrs. and Miss Hazeland, 2 porcelain vases. Mr. Hyndman, 2 silver napkin rings. Mr. Hu Wing, clothes brush. Miss Humphreys and Miss V. Humphreys, 2 silver dishes. Mr. and Mrs. Ho Fook, 2 silver vases. Mr. Ho Kom Tong, silver powder box. Mr. and Mrs. Harker, silver bowl. Mr. and Mrs. Hinds, silver scent bottle. Dr. Ho Kai, silver fan. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton Hooper, cherry wood chair. Mr. and Mrs. Jones Hughes, 4 silver salt cellars. Miss Enid Hughes, 6 silver tea spoons. Mr. Eddie Howard, 6 silver spoons. Mr. O'D'Gourdin, silver bowl. Capt. Hodgins, lacquered music stand and table. Mrs. Hooking and daughters, cut glass bowl. Miss Shelton Hooper, silver inkstand. Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hale, silver tea strainer. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hazeland, Japanese silk table centre. Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holyoak, silver card case. Mrs. and Miss Hance, blackwood frame. Mr. and Mrs. Ho Wing, 2 silver vases. Mrs. Ho Tung, silver hair pin box. Miss Harsthorn, silver pen holder. Mr. Hatchings, silk embroidered cushion. Hossainally and Co., Maltese lace collar. Mr. J. H. R. Hance, 6 Japanese lacquer plates and 6 grass-lawn mats. Mr. and Mrs. Paget Hett, silver mustard pot. Mr. Haldt, 4 silver salt cellars.

Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, silver tea set. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, gold bracelet. Mr. and Mrs. Joaquin (Sourabaya), draft. Mr. S. M. Joseph, 2 silver vases. Messrs. Joseph and E. Chan A. Tong silver cruet and 6 silver tea spoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, coffee pot. Mr. Ellis Kadovis, cheque. Dr. Keyt, 2 silver vases. Miss Kraft, silver sweet basket. Mr. and Mrs. Spiers Koll, 3 bronze vases.

Mrs. G. R. Lammert, 3 sweet forks. Mr. Leung Pin Chi, 2 satin cushions and satin table cloth. Mr. Leung Chin Kong, amethyst necklace and embroidered silk dress. Mr. George Lammert, pearl brooch. Mr. and Mrs. Longuet, picture. Mr. Lau Chi Pak, 2 silver tooth-pick stands. Mr. and Mrs. Loureiro, grass cloth table cloth.

Mr. and Mrs. Jose Loureiro, 1 doz. grass cloth serviettes. Mr. Edward Loureiro, satin gold embroidered purse. Mr. Frank Loureiro, Japanese fancy box. Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall Lewis, 6 silver tea spoons. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lammert, silver frame. Mr. and Mrs. Clement Logan, 2 silver vases. Mr. and Mrs. J. Leiria, silver bread crumb brush. Mr. and Mrs. Leung Wing Cheong, silver frame. Mr. Li Kze Chia, jade brooch. Mr. Lau Pan Chin silver bowl. Mrs. Lam Sai Sang, silver ink stand and penholder. His Excellency Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard, silver bowl. Mrs. Lee, 2 silver serviettes. Mr. Frank Lammert, silver and mother of pearl writing set.

Mr. Ma Hang Chow, mother-of-pearl sweet dish. Mr. T. Meek, 4 silver salt cellars. Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Martin (Singapore), 2 silver sweet dishes. Mr. Martin (Kobe), Kaga tea set. Mr. J. H. N. Moly, silver teatle. Mr. H. N. Mody, gold purse. Mr. Mok Man Chung, 2 ebony chairs. Mr. J. A. C. Munro (Calcutta), cheque. Mr. M. Manuk, 2 silver candle sticks. Mr. L. A. Musso, 4 silver salt cellars. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. May, 2 silver candle sticks. Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, silver blotting pad. Mr. and Mrs. Mira, Japanese tea set. Dr. L. P. Marques, 1 doz. brass finger bowls and plates. The Marquis and Marchioness of Oriolo Musso, silver frame. Mr. Ernest May, 2 silver vases. Mr. C. D. Melbourne, 2 silver and mother of pearl fruit dishes. Mr. and Mrs. D. Macdonald, silver ice pail.

Dr. Noble, 4 silver sweet dishes. Mr. and Mrs. Nissim, 6 silver bowls. Dr. Pinto Novas, 2 silver pepper pots. Mr. and Mrs. Northcote, travelling clock. Miss Ida Ng, pair of silver chop sticks. Mr. H. M. H. Nemassee, 6 silver finger bowls.

Mr. Cyril Owen (Bangon) drafts for bride and bridegroom. Messrs. Owen, punch bowl. Mr. C. Cyril Owen, family bible and wedding album. Mr. Grace Orazio, silver card case.

Dr. and Mrs. Pearce, gold mirror. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Poetical Works of Robert Burns. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, tea cloth. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pollock, silver purse. Mr. Ernest Pearce, silver toast rack. Miss Connie Pearce, ivory card case. Mr. and Mrs. Miss Hutton Potts, grass cloth tea cloth. Mr. Patel, silver card case and silver bag.

Mr. John Robertson, 6 silver liqueur cups. Mrs. and the Misses Rowe, silver mustard pot and salt cellar. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Raymond, silver powder box.

Mr. Crowther Smith, 2 cut glass scent bottles. Mr. Sin Tak Fan, jade bracelet. Mr. Hennessy Seth, cherry wood desk and chair. Mr. A. Sath, emerald and diamond ring. Mrs. Beth, pearl necklace and earrings. Miss Seth, 6 silver finger bowls. Mr. Harold Seth, opal and diamond bracelet. Mr. S. A. Seth, cheque. Mr. Enos Seth, 3 cherry wood tea tables. Mr. A. A. Stevenson, cheese dish. Mr. E. Shaw, 6 silver dessert knives. Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, silver travelling clock. Mr. Robert Shaw, 6 silver liqueur glasses. Mr. and Mrs. Sauer, 2 silver trifle spoons. Mr. J. S. Sassoon, jewel case. Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Silva, 4 silver sweet dishes. Supreme Court Staff, blackwood table, two chairs and embroidered silk table cloth. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Shaw, silver manicure set. Mr. Percy Smith, 1 doz. silver knives and forks. Mr. and Mrs. S. Shellim, silver cake dish. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. M. da Silva, silver inkstand and penholder. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. da Silva, fire screen. Mr. She Fat Tui, silver brush. Mr. Subedar Mahomed Ali, 2 silk cushions.

Mr. and Mrs. Tucknor, tortoise shell clock. Dr. Thomson, 2 silver models. Mr. Tong Lai Chuen, 2 silver serviettes. Mr. and Mrs. Tolelano, 12 silver tea spoons. Mr. Tsang Kit-fan, silver powder box. Mr. and Mrs. Tse Yat, gold character brooch. Messrs. Walker and Turner, 4 silver vases. Mr. G. A. Woodcock, silver flower stand. Miss Wallace, jade brooch. Mr. Wei A. Yik, 2 silver frames. Mr. Wei Wing Sam, silver mirror. Mr. Warbrook, 2 silver vases. Mr. A. E. Wright, 4 silver salt cellars. Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, fish carvers. Mr. Wang Hing, 2 silver vases. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Zorab (Sourabaya) draft.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

The fortieth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co., yesterday afternoon. Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater and Messrs H. P. White, C. S. Gubbay, F. Maitland (consulting committee), L. N. Lofo (secretary), J. Barton, C. Osmund, A. H. M. da Silva, D. Gaudar, J. M. E. Machado, F. Smyth, A. Turner, A. O. Lang, H. Percy Smith, Ho Fook and Wong Leung Him representing a total of 580 Shares.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen. The report and accounts, having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, follow the usual course and take them as read. The year 1907 has, I am glad to say, been a prosperous one for the Company and this in spite of the continued depression in trade and the serious outbreaks of fire in the foreign owned and occupied property in Shanghai in which place the Company's interests are very considerable. The premium income is practically the same as that for 1906 but losses are some \$35,000 less. The surplus of \$330,232.90 is one of the best the Company has ever been able to show, and I trust the proposed appropriation meets with your approval, viz—the payment of a dividend of \$27.00 per share absorbing \$216,000 and the transfer of \$114,232.90 to augment the Reserve Fund.

Business in the areas to which the Company's operations are confined does not call for any special comment on this occasion. Dull trade must of necessity have a contracting influence on our premium income, and this, I think, affords the explanation of the slight reduction that, it seems probable, the completed figures for 1908 will show but which should disappear directly the current of trade flows more freely. The amount we carry forward does not compare favourably with previous years, but I unexpired risks run off without exceptional losses, the result for the year 1908 should be satisfactory. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to reply to any questions that shareholders may wish to ask.

No questions were asked, and the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Sir PAUL CHATER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. GAZDAR, seconded by Mr. MACHADO, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater and Messrs. White, Maitland and Gabbay were re-elected members of the consulting committee. Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and H. Percy Smith were re-appointed auditors on the motion of Mr. TURNER, seconded by Mr. LANG.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants can be had on application to-morrow. Thank you for your attendance.

THE DAI NIPPON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

Japanese papers report that success in the negotiations for a compromise in the liabilities of Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company, Inc., has been secured. The Dai Nippon Bank which undertook the relief of the company have at length declined to advance the \$3,000,000 required and have withdrawn their assistance.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

OPPOSITION TO EXPANSION.

President Taft in his inaugural address declared himself in favour of a strong Army and Navy. This pronouncement was apparently anticipated, for last month a statement of "thirty reasons why the navy of the United States should not be enlarged" was issued with the endorsement of the following men and women: Charles Francis Adams, Jane Addams, Samuel Bowles, John Graham Brooks, Andrew Carnegie, James D. Dana, President Francis of Brown University, A. B. Faragher, Edwin Rinn, Washington Gladden, Edward Everett Hale, William D. Howells, Chester Holcombe, Prof. William James, the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, President Jordan of Leland Stanford University, Bishop William N. McVickar, Marcus Marks, N. O. Nelson, Gen. William F. Palmer, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, George Foster Peabody, Blise Perry, Dean Henry, Wade Rogers of the Yale Law School, Prof. William G. Sumner, Lincoln Steffens, Ida M. Tarbell, President Thayer of Western Reserve University, Zachariah Chandler of the State University of Ohio, Booker T. Washington, Rabbi Stephen B. Wise, President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College and others.

The signatures cover every point made by the advocates of greater military strength take up the question with reference to both the Atlantic and Pacific, and lay particular stress upon the guarantees of The Hague as adequate substitute for force. The thirty reasons are embodied in the following paragraphs:

(1) Because we have fought foreign foes, English, Spanish, and Mexican only six years in the 125 years since the Revolution. In every foreign war we made the first attack. With less danger from attack than any other nation, we are now spending more for past war and preparation for future war than any other nation in the world.

(2) Because our extent of coast line has little relation to danger from attack.

(3) Because The Hague Conference provided for arbitration of disputes over contractual debts, thereby removing excuse for our keeping a navy to prevent forcible collection of such debts of South America to Europe.

(4) Because a navy is less needed than ever to protect South America, as it is now perfectly capable of a defensive alliance among its nations to repel any wanton attack from outside. Reasons which made the Monroe Doctrine necessary when there was a "Holy Alliance" and the weak South American republics were unconnected by telegraphs or railroads have no application where modern

communications, soon to include the Panama Canal, and enormously increased population, wealth, and mutual friendship make them now far from eager to continue our over-lordship. With the price of a few torpedo boats we might secure by education and diplomacy a federation of South American States.

NO DANGER FROM CHINA.

(5) Because there is no danger from China, a peace-loving nation friendly to us. Our return of the indemnity has done more to promote peace with her than anything else could do.

(6) Because our three foreign wars since 1781, which lasted only six years, cost in life, all told, in battle, nothing comparable with our reckless slaughter by accidents every year in time of peace. The \$60,000,000 increase of the navy asked for last year, if spent in fighting disease, ignorance, waste, and wickedness at home, probably could save as much life and property as all our foreign and civil wars have cost. In five years we have lost alone by fire, largely preventable, \$1,200,000,000. In four years we have killed, by accident, largely preventable, 80,000 more than were killed on both sides in the four years of civil war.

(8) Because we are already spending over 65 per cent. of the nation's revenue in payment for past war and in preparation for future war, and have but one-third of our national revenue left for judicial and executive departments, coast guard, lighthouses, quarantine, custom houses, post offices, censuses, waterways, forestry, consular and diplomatic service, and all other constructive work.

(11) Because we shall need no navy to protect the Philippines if we but ask the nations to please recognition of their autonomy when we grant them their independence.

(12) Because all the great nations in one place or another are securing safety from territorial aggrandizement by pledging territorial inviolability. All the nations on the Baltic and North Seas signed treaties in April, 1908, to respect each other's territory on those waters. Turbulent Central America has secured peace by similar methods. It is the method of the future.

(13) Because in spite of our strategic position and the fact that Europe largely depends on us for food, we are spending for defence more than France and only \$36,000,000 less than Germany, and only \$66,000,000 less than Great Britain, which has possessions to protect around the globe, and is unable to feed herself except by imports.

(16) Because, as was unanimously agreed at the Arbitration Conference in 1904, in Washington, attended by a great body of our most eminent public men, there is no question of "honor" or "vital interest" which cannot be arbitrated, except, of course, that of autonomy, which can be secured by international pledge, and in our case is beyond menace.

(17) Because we can secure far greater safety by expending on a peace budget a small amount every year—say one dollar out of every thousand voted for armaments; last year that would have been \$220,000, which in the hands of a commission, could have brought one hundred eminent Japanese here and sent one hundred of our Congressmen and editors to Japan. Banquets, speeches, interviews, letters, etc., would have brought about an understanding and friendship which might have easily prevented the vote for a new Dreadnought.

(18) Because a national and racial arrogance is growing in our country, and bumptious talk about our being "master of the Pacific," though there are ten other nations bordering on it is leading a part of our press and people to insult and irritate other people with the sense of impunity in our impudence which a huge navy lends.

BAD EXAMPLE FOR OTHER NATION.

(19) Because our navy is already so large as to incite other nations to increase theirs and as it has been quoted last year in the French Assembly as an argument for a French increase. This senseless rivalry is driving certain would-be customers of ours towards bankruptcy.

(21) Because our dignity no more depends on battleships than upon lighthouses or fire engines. We should feel pride if we are safe enough to dispense with a few.

(23) Because "a decent respect for the opinion of mankind" ought to be more and more the controlling motive of nations as of individuals.

(25) Because declaration of non-intercourse emboldens a nation to be less and far more powerful forsooth. We would better spend our energy in studying this new agent, advocated by Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court and other able men, now made possible by modern conditions of communication and politics. If one-fifth of the \$60,000,000 asked for were spent on an educational campaign for a pledge of non-intercourse from England, France, and the United States against any nation which attempted one of them and refused to arbitrate it should do more to keep the world's peace than all their navies.

(29) Because by lowering excessive tariffs and thus promoting commercial fraternity we could do more for peace than through intimidation by armaments.

(30) Because we have not the faintest ground to suspect there will ever be a war again with England so long as our northern frontier is free from her fortifications; nor with Spain, whose interests hereafter cannot cross ours; nor with any of the other nations with whom we have always been at peace, and who could fight us only at a range of thousands of miles from their base of supplies. We are especially secure, as Europe is dependent on us for a large share of her food supply, and the Orient has everything to lose in attempting to gain by attacking us. The "Yellow Peril" is a psychological obsession of a few scaremongers who do not read Oriental languages or respect people who have not white skins, but who translate their suspicious int statements which are not facts and help create the very hostility that would excuse their cry for an increased navy.

A TIGER STORY.

There used to be a theory among big game hunters that a tiger was unable to jump off the ground with all fours to any height. But we believe the idea has long since been dispelled, says the Indian Field. A recent incident, at all events, would clearly prove the idea to be erroneous. A wounded tiger sprang into the tree in which one of the shooting party was stationed, fully eleven feet from the ground, and all but tore him from his perch.

The tiger leaped at the tiger with his right barrel full on the head, but without immediate effect; then pushed his weapon into the tiger's mouth and tried to give him the left, but unfortunately the trigger was only on half-cock. The struggle in the tree looked like ending disastrously. At last, however, a bullet from one of the other shooters brought the tiger down, carrying the wounded sportsman's rifle, through the barrels of which the brute had nearly made his teeth meet, besides smashing the stock.

It is humbug, therefore, to say that tigers cannot jump all fours off the ground to any real height.

WAR OF SCIENCE AGAINST THE DEADLY MOSQUITO.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY SIR PATRICK MANSON.

A distinguished company assembled at the Authors' Club last month to entertain Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., M.D., at dinner. Mr. Percy White was in the chair.

Sir Patrick Manson, who was received with prolonged cheers, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—Needless to say I appreciate very highly the compliment you have paid me in asking me to be your guest this evening. Although I have written several books and a good many papers for the medical journals, I cannot lay claim to a high standard of authorship, much less to rank as a man of letters. Therefore it cannot be my literary merits which have secured for me the distinction of being your guest. It must be something else, and what this may be I gather from the cord of invitation. I see I am put down to address you on my "personal experiences of the mosquito." It is true that I have had some personal experience of mosquitoes, but that is no merit or adequate claim on your hospitality. There must be something else. Perhaps it is my special experience of mosquitoes in the spread of disease which accounts for my presence at your hospitable board. At all events, you have given me the text upon which I am to speak.

Now, my experiences in this matter naturally fall under two heads. First, there are those in which I myself was the victim, and second those in which the mosquito was the victim. As regards the first, I have really nothing to say. Like most people who have been in hot countries, I have been the subject of mosquito attacks many and many a time, and more than once I have had malarial fever as a consequence, although at that time I was not aware that the mosquito had to do with disease or that it could be regarded as being anything more than a nuisance. I need not say more on this subject.

A FASCINATING INQUIRY.

I have a good deal to say, however, if you will allow me, under the second head, namely, those experiences in which the mosquito was the victim. I plead not guilty to having sacrificed that insect by the thousand, possibly by the tens of thousands, in my endeavours to follow up this insect's operations as a spreader of diseases affecting man and the lower animals. Let me go back to my early years of tropical experience. I was then in the island of Formosa. I took a great interest in the diseases of the people. One disease had a special fascination for me—elephantiasis. I puzzled over what might be the cause of this disease, but without finding a satisfactory solution. Later I went to Amoy, a large town on the coast of China, where I saw many more cases and many more forms of the same disease. Still I failed to find an explanation.

In 1874 I came to London, and there for the first time I heard that Timothy Lewis, who had done so much for the study of tropical diseases, had discovered that in the blood of a proportion of the inhabitants in certain districts of India there was to be found an organism, which he called the *Filaria sanguinis hominis*. This is a microscopic animal, oval-shaped, and enclosed in a loose sac, or sheath, within which it wriggles about in the blood very actively. It is sometimes present in enormous numbers—hundreds in every drop of blood. These parasites Lewis had found in more than one instance in association with elephantiasis, or elephantoid diseases. On my return to China in 1876 I endeavoured to ascertain if these parasites occurred also in China. I discovered that they were present in some districts in 10 per cent. of the population; in other districts they were present in 50 per cent.; while in other places they were not found at all. One thing was certain—that this little organism was not a native animal. It showed no evidence of growth while in the blood, or of any organs such as would lead one to suppose that it was capable of reproducing itself. The inference was, therefore, that it was the young of some other animal. For this I searched many months, and at last found such to be the case, although my discovery had been anticipated by Bancroft, and by Lewis himself.

ON THE PARASITE'S TRACK.

The parental worm was quite a big animal, from about 5 in. to 4 in. in length, and of a thickness of a strand of fishing-gut. It lay in the lymphatic vessels. But between the mature animal and its young actively-wriggling progeny in the blood no intermediate form could be discovered. The problem naturally suggested itself—How does this parasite for such it is, contrive to pass from one host to another? As I have told you, it is enclosed in a loose sheath, free to wriggle, just as a cat or dog would be, if tied up in a flour-sack. Although actively moving about in this sheath, it could not escape from it. It was never found in any of the natural discharges from the body. Therefore, it could not escape spontaneously, so as to pass from one man to another.

Now, it occurred to me that, if it could not pass by virtue of its own effort from one human body to another, and if such a passage were necessarily, as it obviously is, some other agent must intervene, and that that other agent must be one which is capable of piercing the skin of one human body, and also one which absorbed the blood of the human body and with the blood the little wriggling parasite which it contains. Such a translation was, in my opinion, a first and necessary step for the parasite to take when it would quit one human body and get into another. Now, the agent which occurred to me as being the most likely to effect this necessary step in the translation of the *Filaria* was the mosquito.

A NIGHTLY WADEDEER.

About this time a striking fact was revealed to me which tended to confirm this view of the role of the mosquito. I had made up my mind to examine the blood of a thousand Chinamen, with a view to determining the frequency with which the *Filaria* occurred in the human blood. It is an easy task to examine the blood of half a dozen people, but when it comes to the blood of a thousand peoples—a smaller number would not give reliable results—it requires a more considerable amount of time than is usually at the disposal of a medical practitioner. So to help me in the proposed task I trained two Chinese medical students, and with their assistance I managed to wade through the blood of a thousand natives. To stimulate the enthusiasm of my assistants I offered them a reward. Both were very eager to get this. They were occupied in hospital duties, one working during the day and the other during the night. I found that the man who had leisure to work during the night brought me many positive results, which I took care to confirm. But the one who worked during the day seldom found a case of *Filaria*. I thought this a peculiar thing, and I proceeded to investigate the matter.

I found that the *Filaria* was not always present in the blood near the surface of the body; and, further, I found that it had peculiar habits as regards its appearance and disappearance there. I found that in ordinary conditions of health *Filaria* came into the blood just about sunset, gradually increasing in numbers towards midnight, and then gradually decreasing in numbers towards morning. Thus, an examination of the human blood at midnight might reveal 500 *Filaria* in every drop, while

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[36]

an examination at midnight might quite possibly not reveal a single one, or at most only one or two. This remarkable phenomenon was maintained practically in every case of filarial infection which I came across. It looked as if this, what I call filarial periodicity, was an adaptation of the habits of the *Filaria* to the nocturnal habits of the mosquito.

MOSQUITO-BORNE AILMENTS.

Thus encouraged, to test this mosquito doctrine, I persuaded a Chinaman, for a small consideration, to sleep below what is called a "mosquito house"—that is to say, a large frame-work covered with mosquito netting big enough to accommodate a bed. This was erected in a room in which mosquitoes abounded. The Chinaman went in there in the evening, and kept the door of the mosquito house open for half an hour, until plenty of mosquitoes had entered it. Then he closed the door and slept as comfortably as he could until morning. Next morning I entered the house and found dozens of mosquitoes gorged with blood clinging to the walls of the house. These I transferred to small bottles and examined them serially at intervals of a few hours or a few days, endeavouring to find out if the *Filaria* was ingested with the blood which the mosquitoes had imbibed, and, if ingested, what changes might occur in the way of development, or perhaps in the way of digestion.

EARLY LIFE OF THE PARASITE.

I shall not easily forget the first mosquito I dissected so charged. I tore off its abdomen, and, by rolling a pen-holder from the free end of the abdomen to the severed end, I succeeded in expressing the blood, the stomach contents. Placing this under the microscope, I was gratified to find that, so far from killing the *Filaria*, the digestive juices of the mosquito seemed to have stimulated it to fresh activity.

And now I saw a curious thing. The little sack or bag enclosing the *Filaria*, which hitherto had muzzled it and prevented it from penetrating the walls of the blood-vessels in the human body, was broken through and discarded. The blood, when it enters the mosquito's stomach, becomes thickened, in consequence of the water which it contains becoming absorbed. It acquires a tar-like consistency. This flow tarry fluid seems to cling to the sack in which the *Filaria* lies. The *Filaria* seems to be conscious of this, and vigorously butts at one end of the sack until it succeeds in breaking its way through. When this is effected the *Filaria* wriggles away in a definite direction, as if in search of something.

When I saw this for the first time I believed I had stumbled on an important fact, with a distinct bearing on human pathology. I followed it up as best I could with the meagre appliances at my disposal, and after many months of work, following up false scents, I ultimately succeeded in tracing the *Filaria* through the stomach wall into the abdominal cavity, and then into the thoracic muscles of the mosquito. More than that, I ascertained that during this passage the little parasite increased enormously in size. From measuring about one hundredth of an inch in length it grew to about one-sixteenth of an inch, and was now just visible to the naked eye. It developed a mouth, an alimentary canal, and other organs which I need not specify. Most, finally, it was on the road to a new human host.

AT HOME IN THE HUMAN BODY.

I conjectured, perhaps wrongly, I now see, that when the mosquito died the little organism which it contained escaped into water, and by that road might reach the human body. Later, probably influenced by discoveries in connection with malaria, I set to work again—this time in England—with better appliances, to see if I could trace more precisely the exact route by which the little animal left the mosquito. I obtained infected insects from Dr. Bancroft, of Australia, and I set Dr. Low to "section" them at the London School of Tropical Medicine. Dr. Low succeeded in making beautiful "sections" which clearly demonstrated that the *Filaria*, after it leaves the stomach and reaches the thoracic muscles of the mosquito, continues, after a certain period in which it increases in size, its journey towards the proboscis, that for a time it lies in the head of the insect, that then it creeps down the labium or sheath of the proboscis, where, in properly prepared sections, it can be seen lying undisturbed, and evidently waiting an opportunity to escape. This opportunity doubtless occurs when the mosquito next proceeds to feed on the human subject. That this is so has been unmistakably demonstrated by Lebreton and Fullerton. The latter, by very ingenious electrical arrangements, contrived to kill instantaneously infected mosquitoes while in the act of sucking blood from the body. The "sections" prepared from the skin with the mosquito actually in situ, display the *Filaria* in the act of passing through the proboscis of the mosquito, and actually entering the body through the little hole made by the biting parts of the mosquito's proboscis. Thus we are now absolutely sure that certain kinds of mosquitoes are the means for the transmission of the *Filaria* of the blood, and therefore of those diseases to which this parasite gives rise.

(Continued

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business under THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GOWDOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., King's Building, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 10th March, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

R. J. MACGOWAN, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909. [445]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES (1896) of the HONGKONG CLUB, PAYABLE ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, will be held at the Hongkong Club House at 11 o'clock a.m., on FRIDAY, the 19th March, 1909.

Barons of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order, JAMES CRAIK, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909. [446]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1865, and

IN THE MATTER OF LANGLFELDT & COMPANY, LIMITED, and REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirming a resolution of the above company for reducing its capital from Yen 150,000 to Yen 100,000. A list of persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1908 may be inspected at the Office of Messieurs CROSSE and SAWADA at No. 79, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, Japan, or at Messieurs DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON at No. 1, Des Vaux Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong, at any time during usual business hours on payment of a charge of Fifty cents.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 24th day of April, 1909, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his Solicitor (if any) to the above named Messieurs CROSSE and SAWADA or to the undersigned or in default thereof he will be excluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of Capital.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1909.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Company.

(BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.)

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY to be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, On FRIDAY, the 12th day of March, 1909, at 3 p.m., at his Sales Room, by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

BEING all that piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, being portion of Marine Lot No. 71, known and registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION "O" OF MARINE LOT, No. 71, together with the message or tenement thereon known as Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8, Sutherland Street. The said premises are held for the residue of the term of 999 years therein created by the Crown Lease of the whole of Marine Lot, No. 71, subject to the payment at the due proportion of the annual Crown Rent and to the performance of the covenants therein reserved and contained. For further particulars, apply to MESSRS. DALMADA & SMITH, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909. [448]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HULL.

THE Steamship "GLENROY" Captain T. Darke, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 29th March, 1909. For Freight, apply to MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [444]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [415]

SIEN TING SURGEON DENTIST. No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1327

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GEO. FENWICK & COMPANY, LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Hongkong Hotel on SATURDAY, 13th day of March, 1909, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and electing Director and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 13th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN I. ANDREW, General Manager.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [416]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, King's Building, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [400]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, King's Building, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [401]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day authorized Mr. E. H. THIEL to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [443]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of Merchants and Commission Agents heretofore carried on under the Firm name of "HARRY WICKING & Co., at Victoria, Hongkong, up to the 30th day of April, 1907, has been from the First day of May, 1907, assigned to and will hereafter be carried on by WALTER CLEMENTS DREW and JOHN OWEN HUGHES together under the said Firm name of "HARRY WICKING & Co." on their own account, and who will be responsible for all debts and engagements of the said business as from the First day of May, 1907, and who will pay and receive all debts owing from and to the said business in the regular course of business. WITNESS our hands at Victoria, Hongkong, this 25th day of February, 1909.

HANNAH WICKING, by her Attorney, MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS, W. CLEMENT DREW, J. OWEN HUGHES.

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HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 16th March, 1909, at 5.15 p.m.

By Order, JAMES CRAIK, Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [408]

FOR SALE.

TWO Full Sized "BILLIARD TABLES" (Burroughs & Watts, & Thurston's) in first-class condition.

Apply—E. W. W., Care of Wm. POWELL, Ltd., Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [435]

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1905. [124]

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ORIENTAL BREWERY LTD.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [343]

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

Special Selections for South China. CHINA EXPRESS CO. 3, Duddell Street, Hongkong. Shipping and Insurance Agents. Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [50]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after the 1st March, the Selling Price of Ice will be Reduced to ONE CENT per pound. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd., Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [311]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT MESSRS. JAY'S LIMITED.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 10th March, 1909, commencing at 10.30 a.m. VALENTINE LACE, TRIMMINGS, DRESS MATERIAL, DRESSES, BOOTS and SHOES, INSERTIONS, RIBBONS, &c., &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [434]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 10th March, 1909, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street, A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OLD AND RARE JAPANESE CURIOS, Comprising:—SATSUMAS, IVORY CARVINGS, BRONZES, BLACKWOOD CABINETS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [435]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. Y. V. VERNON, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1909, at 2 p.m., within his residence, "NEWLYS," 37, Conduit Road, THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED, Comprising:—SILK-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CHESTERFIELD COUCH and ARM CHAIRS, CHINESE BLACKWOOD CHAIRS and TABLES, OLD CLOCKS, DESKS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD and DINING WAGGONS with BEVELED GLASS, Double and Single GLASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, with HAIR MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELED GLASS, DRESSING TABLES, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, MARBLE-TOP WASH-STANDS, GLASS CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, CARPETS and STAIR CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO A Quantity of PLANTS in Pots. Catalogues will be issued. On View from THURSDAY, the 11th instant.

Terms:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [436]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will, by Order of the Mortgagee, be offered for Sale by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1909, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Each Lot subject to a reserved price.

Lot 1. INLAND LOT 1050, with No. 13, Shauiwan Road, thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 2. INLAND LOT 1052, with No. 14, Shauiwan Road, thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 3. THE R.P. or SHAIKIWAN LOT 59, with part of No. 34, Main Street, Shauiwan East, thereon. Area 527 Square feet. Proportion of Crown Rent \$1.51 per annum. Term 999 years from 25th June, 1886.

Lot 4. ABERDEEN INLAND LOT 63, with No. 10, Aberdeen, thereon. Area 4350 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 25th December, 1884.

Lot 5. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 178, with Nos. 77, 79, 81 and 83 Kramer Street, Taikotsui, thereon. Area 2950 Square feet. Crown Rent \$33 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 6. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 179, with Nos. 85 and 87 Kramer Street, Taikotsui, thereon. Area 1500 Square feet. Crown Rent \$20 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 7. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 198, with Nos. 157, 159, 161 and 163, Kramer Street, Taikotsui, thereon. Area 2175 Square feet. Crown Rent \$30 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 8. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 684, with No. 63, Kramer Street, Taikotsui, thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$6 per annum. Term 75 years from 29th June, 1896.

Lot 9. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 709, with Nos. 1 and 3, Kramer Street, Taikotsui, thereon. Area 1250 Square feet. Crown Rent \$4 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1896.

Lot 10. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 810, with No. 24, Kramer Street, Taikotsui, thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1899.

Lot 11. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 811, with No. 42, Kramer Street, Taikotsui, thereon. Area 850 Square feet. Crown Rent \$6 per annum. Term yearly.

Lot 12. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 791, with No. 8, Main Street, Foktsunheung, thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 13. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 792, with No. 6, Main Street, Foktsunheung, thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 14. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 793, with No. 4, Main Street, Foktsunheung, thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 15. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 794, with No. 2, Main Street, Foktsunheung, thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the AUCTIONEER or to Mr. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Vendor, 54, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [430]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1909, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF ONE LOT OF CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 10th July, 1899.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Area in Acres	Boundary Measurement	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Upset Rent
1	1.1	As per Sale Plan	12,600 (about)	85 1,890

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will, by Order of the Mortgagee, be offered for Sale by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon. Each Lot subject to a reserved price.

Lot 1. MARINE LOT 64, with No. 19, Jervois Street, thereon. Area 1028 Square feet. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 2. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 430, with No. 137, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

Lot 3. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 431, with No. 135, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

Lot 4. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 432, with No. 133, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the AUCTIONEER or to Mr. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Vendor, 54, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [438]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [660]

JUST WHAT IS REQUIRED.

INDIA LINEN, INDIA NAINSOOK, INDIA MADAPOLAM, INDIA LONGCLOTH and INDIA MUSLIN.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [41]

GRACA & CO.,

(Established 1896.) No. 27 DES VEAUX ROAD. Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS and all Philatelic Goods. Pictorial Post Cards. Birthday Cards. MANILA CIGARS and CIGARETTES. Albums, Novels, etc., etc. Inspection solicited. [126]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.

Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX BELLAUGH CROWN TARPULING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents. 1674

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm. With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS. CARLOWITZ & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm. With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS. CARLOWITZ & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. [535]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes. SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety. Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co. Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1445]

NOW READY THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1909.

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BANKS

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NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG. SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & Co., KÖLN. BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSEL-BANK, MÜNCHEN.

Frankfurt a. M.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [24]

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN). LONDON AGENCY DIRECTION DER DISCONTO-GESellschaft.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [24]

LONDON BANKERS: MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN). LONDON AGENCY DIRECTION DER DISCONTO-GESellschaft.

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The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account 2 per annum on daily balances. On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per annum. " do. 6 do. 4½ do. " do. 3 do. 4½ do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent, Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [25]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...£1,200,000 RESERVE FUND...£1,525,000 RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS...£1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balances. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. for 6 " 3½ " for 3 " 3 " WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [121]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL...£1,500,000 SUBSCRIBED...1,125,000 PAID-UP...562,000 RESERVE FUND...210,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balances.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 12 months...4 per cent. For 6 " 3½ per cent. For 3 " 3 per cent. EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd April 1908. [23]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED. CAPITAL PAID-UP...Yen 24,000,000 RESERVE FUND...15,100,000

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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per annum. " " " 6 " 4½ " " " " 3 " 4 " TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [524]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Interest on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK. (NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK). ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000) Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up) Reserve Fund Fl. 2,200,517.37 (£183,376)

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C. WOLDRINGH, Manager, No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908. [26]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER). Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 5,000,000 Reserve Fund Yen 1,140,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Amoy, Kobe, Taiwan, Anping, Nagasaki, Tamsui, Fuzhou, Osaka, Tokyo, Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama, Swatow.

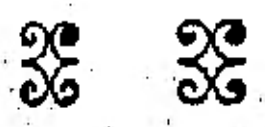
HONGKONG OFFICE: 3, DES VEAUX ROAD. Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager

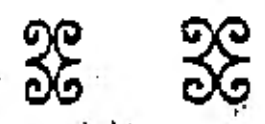
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TO LET

TO LET

NO. 47, CAINE ROAD (next to Forest Lodge). Suitable for a Boarding House, School, College or Family Residence. Recently painted and renovated throughout. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—
CHATER & MODY.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [248]

TO LET

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [98]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"FUNG-SHUI" THE PEAK. To be Let. Furnished for 8 months or longer.
Apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors,
8, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1909. [110]

TO LET

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau Ma Tei. Area 35,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS, ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1909. [103]

TO LET

NOS. 3 & 5, LYREMOON VILLAS, Kowloon. Electric Light installed.
Apply to—
LEO D'ALMAIDA & CASTRO,
No. 10, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909. [272]

TO LET

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE, No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Voeux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [97]

TO LET

COAL YARD. Immediate Possession. A PORTION OF THE COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East.

Apply to—
N. MODY & CO.,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. [107]

TO LET

STORAGE FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT. Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 35 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FEET. 99 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply to—
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

TO LET

ROOMS in HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [104]

TO LET

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors, of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.) Rents Low.

Apply to—
THE COMPRADEORE DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSON & CO.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [105]

TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

UNFURNISHED—Nos. 8 and 10, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 Large Rooms each. Can be let together or separately.

Apply to—
Messrs PERCY SMITH & SETH,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909. [213]

TO LET

A HOUSE in MOUNTAIN VIEW for one or two years.
Apply to—
DENNY & BOWLEY,
Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [219]

TO LET

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. [102]

TO LET

NOS. 2 & 3, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, being the Parade Ground.

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GLENSHIEL next to Plantation Road, Tram Station. Furnished 5 Rooms, for 6 months from 5th May, 1909.

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BELLING TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

A GODOWN in Duddell Street.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [100]

TO LET

TO LET FURNISHED, No. 7, Caine Road. Electric Light and Fans, from 1st of June for 7 months.

For further particulars apply to—
BURNARD & BERBLINGER,
15 & 17, Connaught Road.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [403]

TO LET

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

TO LET

NO. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

"GRANDE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [399]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

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WAR OF SCIENCE AGAINST THE DEADLY MOSQUITO.

(Continued from page 3.)

PARASITE OF MALARIA.

In the early nineties, after my return from abroad, I interested myself in the malaria parasite, discovered some time before by Laveran in Algeria. Perhaps I might explain that the malaria parasite is a little organism like a miniature amoeba, which lives in the interior of the red blood corpuscles of the human body. It multiplies there by a process of division, the process being completed every forty-eight or seventy-two hours, according to the particular kind of the malaria parasite concerned. Up to that time the process by which the parasite managed to pass from one human body to another had never been explained. Many conjectures had been made, but none of them on examination had been found to apply. In 1894 I was very much interested in a certain phase of the malaria parasite, which some authorities, indeed most authorities, looked upon as a moribund condition of the parasite, or what they called the "agony" form of the parasite. It only occurs when the blood has been withdrawn from the human body. Certain forms of the parasite in these circumstances escape from the blood corpuscles. They become, as it were, agitated, wriggle and move about. Then, suddenly they throw out long, swinging, lashing arms, many of which may break away and swim about as independent bodies.

Now as this peculiar phenomenon occurred only when the parasite was withdrawn from the human body, many authorities, as I have said, looked upon this appearance as an indication of the agony preceding the death of the parasite in the abnormal and uncongenial conditions in which it found itself. I spent much time in watching these bodies, and I ventured to interpret the facts in quite a different way. I reasoned thus: "The malaria parasite, like the Filaria, to pass from man to man, must somehow leave the human body. It is incapable of doing so by virtue of its own effort, because it is enclosed in a red corpuscle of the blood, as the Filaria is enclosed in a sack. Therefore, some blood-sucking animal, probably the mosquito, which frequents the haunts of malaria, may be this particular agent, and because these agony forms—flagellated bodies they were called—come into existence only when the parasite has been removed from the human body then must be the earliest form of the extra-corporeal phase of the malaria parasite. If you examine a drop of blood immediately it is withdrawn from the human body suffering from malaria, you never encounter these wriggling, flagellated bodies. But if you keep it for a little while you may see these flagellated bodies gradually evolve from non-flagellated forms. I considered that in natural conditions this development must occur in malarial blood ingested by the mosquito. I felt convinced for many reasons, epidemiological as well as biological, that the mosquito was the intermediary of the malaria parasite, just as I had shown it to be the intermediary of the Filaria.

MOSQUITO-MALARIA THEORY.

Being in England, I was quite unable, for want of material, to test and work upon this hypothesis. But I thought the idea, if expressed, might lead someone else to endeavour to substantiate it, and so I wrote a paper on the subject, which I sent to the *British Medical Journal*. The editor said the idea seemed a good one, and asked why I did not go to work upon it myself. Unfortunately I had to plead *res auguste domi*. I was unable to spare six or eight months from my practice. Of course, to have worked out the idea I should have been obliged to go to a malarial country. A sum of money was promised by the British Medical Association for this purpose, on condition that the Royal Society would put up a similar amount, which, however, they could not so liberally do. So my chance of personally working out my mosquito malaria theory fell through.

About this time I met Professor Ronald Ross, and had many talks with him on the malaria and other problems. When my paper was published, he said he would like to work at my theory on his return to India. This he did, working most energetically, feeling his way, and going forward step by step, hoping to find a solution of the problem. At first he had had luck in some of his stations, and at one time, owing to the lack of material, he had attained a certain degree of success, amounting in his mind and in my mind to an assurance that we were on the right track, he had to give up the work for a period.

I suggested to him that, failing human subjects, he might work on the life history of the corresponding parasites in birds, so closely resembling those of man, and after a time Professor Ross took up this idea, which he worked out to the brilliant conclusion which all the world knows. He traced the malaria of birds into the mosquito. He traced it from the mosquito's stomach into the salivary glands, down the proboscis, and back again into the bird. To show that the same thing applied to the parasite of human malaria was almost a work of supererogation. This, however, was quickly done to the entire satisfaction of scientific men, capable of judging of the reliability of the investigation. A crucial experiment was conducted by certain Italian scientists, whereby malaria was communicated to men by mosquitoes which had fed on a malarial patient. The experiment was this: Mosquitoes were allowed to feed on a person suffering from malaria. After an adequate time had elapsed, these mosquitoes were fed on other men who were free from malaria; the other men in due course became ill. This proved the theory conclusively. But, notwithstanding this confirmation by this direct experiment, the public were by no means willing to accept the theory or to apply it practically, and, indeed, there was the objection of the possibility of fallacy owing to the circumstances that these Italian experiments were carried out in a malarial district. Many laughed, regarding the whole thing in the light of a joke. They ridiculed the idea that so feeble and insignificant an insect as the mosquito could so seriously damage so big and lordly an animal as man. For a long time the idea was pushed, and absolutely denied.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROMPT ACTION.

But there was one man in England at that time, who recognized to the full the importance of the discovery, and who realised the necessity of bringing it home to the public. That man was Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He was then Secretary of State for the Colonies. When I asked him for a sum of money to enable me to carry out certain experiments, which I thought could not fail to carry conviction to doubters and scoffers, he at once placed the necessary fund at my disposal.

I was asked about that time to give a lecture at the Colonial Institute upon the subject of malaria. In the course of this lecture I told my audience that I was convinced of the truth of the malaria-mosquito theory, but that the public were by no means of the same way of thinking. I said I had received a sum of money from the Colonial Office, which I was going to devote to the experiments, which, if successful, must carry conviction. I was going to send out to the most malarious part of Italy—the Roman Campagna



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Two people, my son and Mr. Warren, senior laboratory assistant at the London School of Tropical Medicine, were bitten by the imported mosquitoes which had been fed on malaria patients in the Roman Campagna. Two weeks after they were bitten they were suffering from malarial fever. The parasites of malaria were found in their blood. So soon as the success of this latter experiment was established the subjects of it were treated, of course, with quinine. But for many months afterwards they were liable from time to time to attacks of malarial fever. These experiments, and the work of Professor Ross and many other scientific men, have absolutely confirmed this mosquito malaria theory, and now, in most places where malarial fever is rife, the practical application of this theory is leading to important advance in sanitation. Many lives have, I am sure, already been saved by appropriate precautions, and I have not the slightest doubt that in the future such measures will be important factors in the settlement and civilisation of tropical lands.

HAVANA FREED FROM YELLOW FEVER.

The success of the mosquito theory, both as regards filaria and malaria, meant that the idea of insect transmission was not to stop at these two diseases. A good many years ago it occurred to Findlay, of Havana, that the mosquito of that country might be the agent for the spread of yellow fever, just as I had shown it to be the means by which filaria is spread. He made several experiments, some of which seemed to countenance the idea. But the subject was not then proceeded with. Some years ago an American Commission, which had been sent out to study yellow fever, took the matter up again, and have shown that a certain kind of mosquito, if it feeds on a yellow fever patient during the first three days of the disease, contracts the virus of yellow fever; that if this insect so infected is kept for some ten or twelve days, being carefully fed the while, and is then allowed to bite someone who has never had yellow fever, it will confer yellow fever on the individual so bitten. Furthermore, they came to the conclusion that this is the only way in which yellow fever is communicated, and that the infected mosquito retains its capacity for the transmission of yellow fever for an indefinite period—certainly for two months. That discovery has rid Havana of yellow fever, and that discovery is enabling the Americans to construct the Panama Canal.

The success of these investigations, the case of the mosquito has stimulated further work on other blood-sucking insects, and now know of a good many other diseases which are so transferred. We knew that a certain tick conveys an important disease of cattle—Texas fever—which prevails in many parts of the world, making serious inroads on pastoral industry. We knew that a similar disease in dogs is conveyed by ticks. There is proof that the tick-flea acts in a like manner as regards the diseases of cattle and the fly disease—the sleeping sickness of man. We know that a certain kind of tick is the medium by which a most serious kind of African fever—relapsing fever—is conveyed. We are fairly sure that other diseases are conveyed by bugs and lice, and so on. Almost every month a fresh discovery of this description is being made, and doubtless the result will be practical measures which will tend to minimise the dangers of these diseases, if not actually succeed in preventing them. Hundreds of workers are now busying themselves with these problems.

TERRORS AND REMEDIES OF THE FUTURE.

These of us who have seen the progress of events of late years in Africa have been struck with the remarkable way in which diseases which had hitherto been confined to very limited areas are gradually extending over a greater part of the Continent. This, undoubtedly, is the result of the moving of the population, of increased facilities of travel and so forth—the opening up of the Dark Continent. What is happening in

AFRICA will happen elsewhere. Increased facility for rapid travel implies the spread of disease. There are several tropical diseases, notably malaria and yellow fever—both mosquito-borne diseases—which are still geographically limited; that is to say, there are places where they do not occur. For instance, there is no yellow fever in Asia or East Africa. As regards malaria, it does not exist in many of the Pacific Islands; Fiji for one is free. My belief is that if precautions are not taken in time, both of these diseases, yellow fever and malaria, will extend their range; that with the opening up of the Panama Canal and by the repeated passage of rapid steamers across the Pacific, yellow fever will be introduced into the Sandwich Islands, Manila, and to the Continent of Asia. My belief also is that if measures are not taken to prevent the introduction of fever-carrying mosquitoes into some countries hitherto free from malaria, by and by these countries will become, instead of healthy, exceedingly unhealthy and malarious—that the experience of the Mauritius will be repeated elsewhere. You know in the time of Paul and Virginia the Mauritius was a veritable heaven upon earth. At the present time, as regards health, this island is certainly quite the reverse. In an evil day the malaria mosquito was carried to the Mauritius, and now the island is full of them, and correspondingly unhealthy. What guarantee have we that in islands under like climatic conditions, e.g., Fiji and the Sandwich Islands—a similar calamity may not occur?

THE MORAL.

This is the moral I would like to impress upon you, and which I should like some of your members, who have greater power of expression and persuasion than I have, to impress upon the public. Discovery is of little use unless it has practical application. The practical application of the discovery that these various insects are the distributors or conveyors of disease germs is the immediate enforcement of measures which will tend to repress these germs. Why does damp get the credit of causing disease? Damp is not the cause of disease. It is damp in the form of puddle and swamp that is so admirably suited to the mosquito, a damp-loving insect. Why does dirt get the credit of breeding disease? It is not the dirt, but the tick and other parasites which are carriers of germs, which thrive in dirt. I should like you to encourage the spread of this rudimentary, axiomatic idea in the etiology of disease. Get people thoroughly to grasp these ideas, and then they will act upon them. Prevention is better than cure, and do not forget the hint of the preventable calamity which I consider is hanging over Asia and the Pacific by the possibility, I would say probable, spread of yellow fever to the former and malaria to the latter by the introduction of disease-carrying insects.

Sir Patrick Manson resumed his seat amid prolonged applause.

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CHOWFA, German str., 1,555, A. C. Behor, 9th March—Bangkok and Swatow 8th March, 10th March.

HAIRAN, French str., 377, Hoag, 9th March—Hankow 7th Mar., General—A. R. Marty.

HAIMUN, British str., 698, J. W. Evans, 9th March—Swatow 8th March, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

HYANG, British str., 1,237, Trowbridge, 9th March—Daly and Chetow 4th March, Bulk and Beans—Butterfield & Swire.

HUPRI, British str., 1,205, Mathias, 8th March—Hankow and Hiohow 7th Mar., General—Butterfield & Swire.

HYON, British str., 4,232, I. A. Davies, 9th March—Liverpool 29th Jan. via Singapore 5th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

JACON, Dutch str., 623, A. Hansen, 9th March—Hiohow 7th March, General—Jensen & Co.

JOHANN, German str., 952, J. J. Jensen, 9th March—Deli and Singapore 2nd March, General—Jensen & Co.

KWANGTAN, Chinese str., 1,536, W. H. Lunt, 9th March—Shanghai 6th March, General—Chinese.

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YUENSIANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 9th March—Manila 6th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

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CLEARANCES.

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Chioy, German str., for Swatow.
Empire, British str., for Kobe.
Princess Alice, German str., for Europe.
Shin Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
Signal, German str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

BARON D'ALMEIDA, British str., for Kobe.
BRUNO, British str., for Nagasaki.
BUEN MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.
CHYO MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
FURST BISMARCK, Ger. flag, for Kantschow.
HAICHING, British str., for Swatow.
MONMOUTH, British str., for Misa Bay.
TEAN, British str., for Manila.
WESTRALIA, German str., for Hamburg.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Haimun* reports: Dense fog throughout light airs.
The British str. *Hyang* reports: Usual wind and weather throughout.
The British str. *Zafra* reports: Moderate N.E. wind, south sea and fine clear weather till midnight of the 8th inst., thence to port variable winds foggy.
The Chinese str. *Kwangtan* reports: Experienced strong to fresh N.E. winds and cloudy sky with moderate N.E. swell to Breaker Port, thence light to gentle N.E. winds, and foggy weather to port.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

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LONDON & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	T. Davis	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 28th inst.
LONDON & HULL	GLENBOY	Brit. str.	—	Malchow	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 29th inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, VIA STRAITS, &c.	DORTMUND	Ger. str.	k.w.	Babel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 22nd inst.
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HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	JULYRIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Lancolin	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 5th April.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	TOURNAI	Fr. str.	—	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TAHARA MARU	Jap. str.	—	R. Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at D'light
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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. 8

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S. ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPERESS LINE."
Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER,
21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, ST. JOHN AND QUEBEC.
(Subject to Alteration)
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong. From St. John or Quebec.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, 13th March. "EMPERESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, 9th April.

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, 10th April. "EMPERESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, 7th May.

"EMPERESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, 1st May. "ALLAN LINER" FRIDAY, 28th May.

"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, 11th May. "EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, 18th June.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, 22nd May.

Each Trans-Pacific "EMPERESS" connects at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express Train and at ST. JOHN or QUEBEC with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" and "EMPERESS OF IRELAND" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers Booked to all principal Points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also AROUND THE WORLD.
HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific Direct Line) 47/10.
Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments. Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.
HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

via Canadian Atlantic Port £43.
via New York £45.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, (opposite Blake Pier.)

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.
Head Office for the Far East: 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
Japan Office: 14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DAMPSCHEIFFS-RHEIDERER "UNION" ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

For NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"ALBENGA"
Captain Lorenzen, will be despatched as above on the 18th March.

For Freight apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [377]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MACEDONIA."
Captain C. D. Bennett, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for London direct calling at Bombay, for Passengers and Mails on SATURDAY, the 20th March, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports. Silk and Valuables only will be accepted for Bombay. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [1]

For LONDON AND ANTWERP

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"
will be despatched as above on or about the 26th March, 1909.
For Freight or Passage apply
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [378]

For MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United Kingdom and the Continent.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
will be despatched as above on or about the 10th April.
For Freight, &c., apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [418]



MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK,"
A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used.
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.
DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet
Length on Blocks... 714
Width of Entrance on Top... 96 1/2
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 88 1/2
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 54 1/2

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet
Length on Blocks... 513
Width of Entrance on Top... 88
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 64 1/2

DOCK No. 2.

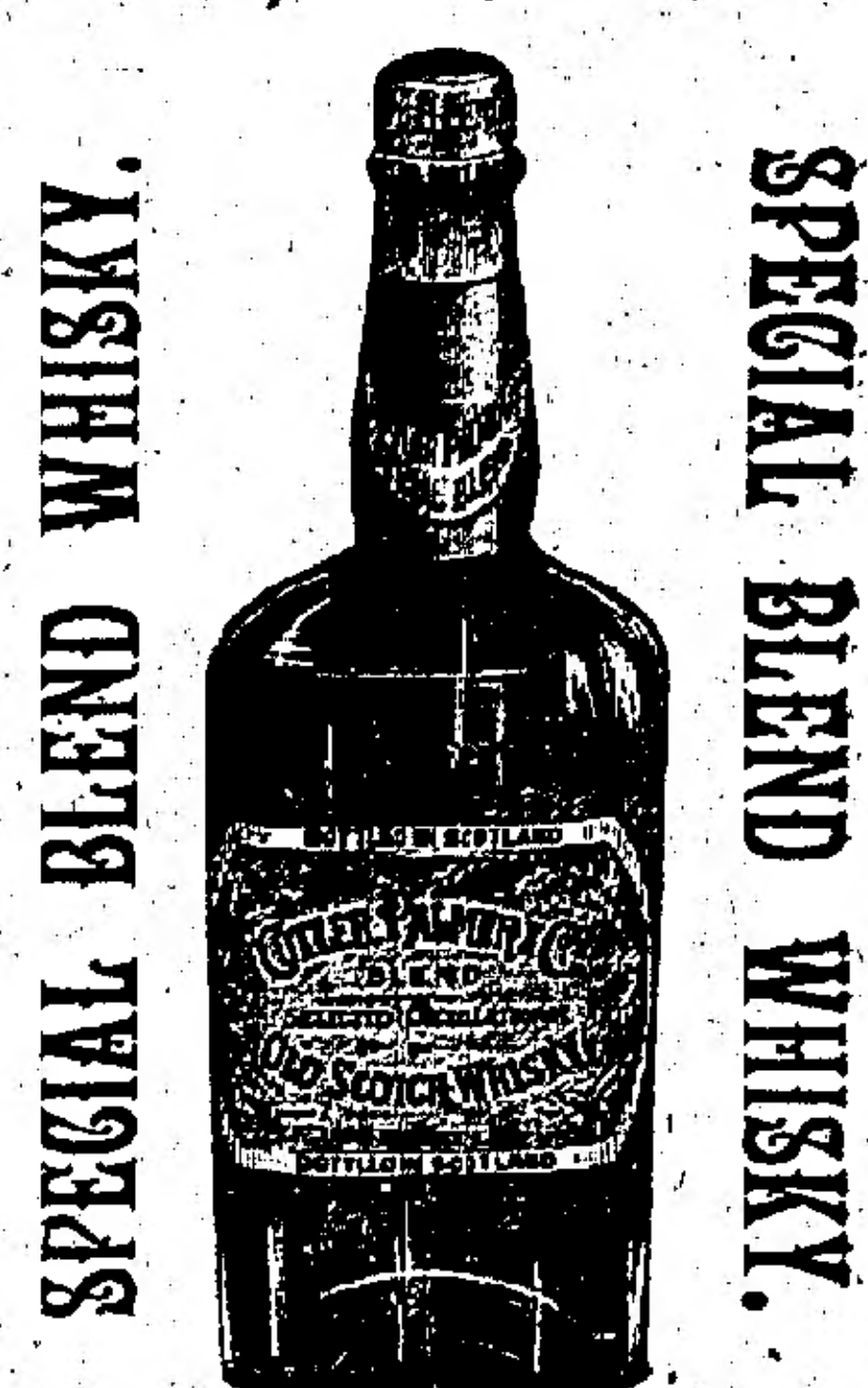
Extreme Length... 371 feet
Length on Blocks... 350
Width of Entrance on Top... 66
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 1/2

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.
THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING and REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is always kept on hand.
The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES, equipped with necessary gear, always ready Short Notice. [908]

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s



SHIPPERS
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.
AGENTS
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, ANG, COLOMBO, Port SAID and MARSHALLS	NORE Capt. G. Philipps	About 16th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, SUMATRA MOJI, Kobe and YOKOHAMA	Capt. E. W. Bruce	About 12th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELHI Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 19th March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS MACEDONIA	Capt. C. D. Bennett, R.N.R.	Noon, 20th March	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 11th March, 4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI and CHINGKIANG	"PIENTSI"	On 11th March, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	On 12th March, 10 A.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 13th March, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 14th March, 10 A.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 16th March, 3 P.M.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA,
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK
TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS
VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY,
with Transshipment for TASMANIA,
NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE,
FREMANTLE and PERTH.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.
REDUCED FARES Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and
Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accom-
modation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.
SHANGHAI LINE—SCHEDULE STEAMERS leaving every Thursday and Sunday.
SCHEDULE SHANGHAI STEAMERS have excellent accommodation. Electric
Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon. Fare \$40 Single
and \$70 Return. Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern
China Ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
Hongkong, 10th March, 1909.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI via SWATOW, "JOSHIN MARU" & AMOI	Capt. H. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 14th March, at 9 A.M.
* ANPING via SWATOW, "SHOSHU MARU" & AMOI	Capt. IUCHI	WED'DAY, 17th March, at 8 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class
Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidships.
Unrivaled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch
Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
† SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Wed'day, 10th March, Noon.
† SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wed'day, 10th March, 4 P.M.
† SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Thursday, 11th March, Noon.
† SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Thursday, 11th March, 3 P.M.
† MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 12th March, 4 P.M.
* SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, Kobe & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd March, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for
Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a
to stay 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout
with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1909.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

[16]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON
THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS
PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN," Capt. Evans	SWATOW	WED'DAY, 10th March, at Noon.
"HAIYAN," Capt. J. S. Roach	SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 12th March, at Noon.
"HAIYANG," Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 16th March, at Noon.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL
ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR
BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909.

[10]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.
Taking Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean,
Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports,
and all North and South American Ports
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to
Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & Kobe:
S.S. AMBRIA 10th March
S.S. BRISGAVIA 20th March
S.S. BELGRAVIA 31st March
S.S. SILESIA 12th April
S.S. SUEVIA 19th April
S.S. SCANDIA 27th April
S.S. SENEGAMBIA 10th May
S.S. SEGAVIA 17th May

HOMeward.

FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SAXONIA 13th March.
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. DORTMUND 22nd March.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. JILYRIA 5th April.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

Hongkong Office.

12

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect
Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARD/DESS carried. All the most up-to-
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 13th Mar., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 20th Mar., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1909.

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EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC Co., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
TSINGTAU and VLADIVOSTOCK	"ASIA"	About 8th March.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPEN- HAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"CATHAY"	About 20th Mar.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ	"TRANQUEBAR"	About Mid. of March

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909.

6

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS— EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s NEWLY BUILT 9000 TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED
FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

ATSUTA MARU	(Capt. W. THOMPSON)	About Wed. 7th April.
MIYASAKI MARU	(Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE)	About Wed. 5th May.
KITANO MARU	(Capt. ———)	About Wed. 2nd June.
HIRANO MARU	(Capt. H. FRASER)	About Wed. 13th June.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

For further particulars apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, INABA MARU	Capt. C. H. Butler,	6134	WED'DAY, 17th March, at Daylight
COLOMBO and PORT SAID	Capt. R. Takeda,	6189	WED'DAY, 31st March, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI	Capt. T. Harrison,	5827	TUESDAY, 16th March, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	Capt. K. Kawara,	6383	TUESDAY, 30th March, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY	Capt. M. Yagi,	5539	FRIDAY, 19th March, at Noon.
ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	Capt. N. Mathieson,	5076	FRIDAY, 15th April, at Noon.
KOBÉ	Capt. R. Smith,	4132	SATURDAY, 13th March.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	Capt. N. Mathieson,	5076	WED'DAY, 17th March, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE	Capt. YEBOSHI MARU	3798	THURSDAY, 16th March.
and COLOMBO	Capt. B. Kou,	6169	SATURDAY, 20th Mar., at Daylight
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU		

* Omitting Yokkaichi.

† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.

† Through Passengers Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada
and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic
Steamers Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama,
1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
For Further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's
Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

[15]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of March	JAPAN	First half of March
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of March	JAPAN	Second half of March
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of March	AMOY	Second half of March
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of March	SHANGHAI	Second half of March
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of March	JAPAN	First half of April
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of April	SHANGHAI	First half of April

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for
a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports
on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1909.

Telephone No. 375.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
via SUEZ CANAL.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"CALEDONIAN"	About 16th March.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	"TOURANE"	On 16th March, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"ERNEST SIMONS"	On 29th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	"NERA"	On 30th March, 1 P.M.

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo for Calcutta,
Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.
Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway
from Marseilles to London. Interceptors meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. DE CHAMPMORIN, AGENT,
Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909.

2

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO. SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Changchun
(Kwanhsung), in connection with Siberian Express (trains at Harbin, by a train
composed of excellent sleeping and dining cars—expressly built for the
Company by the Pullman Car Co.)

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:

RYOJUN LINE—For Ryojun (Port Arthur), 2 hours from Dairen.
YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Newchwang), 3 hours from Tashihohue Junction.
FUSHUN LINE—For the famous Fushun Collieries from Suchiatun Junction.
ANTUNG-HSIEN LINE—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting
with the Korean Railway.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer
"Kobe Maru" (2,877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai
every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian
Route (International Train de Luxe).

RAILWAY HOTELS—"YAMATO" HOTEL (Tel. Add. "YAMATO").

At DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANCHENGZU),
all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and
comfort.

TICKETS AGENTS in the FAR EAST and EUROPE: Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON
and the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

FUSHUN COLLIERIES—Fashion Steam Coal is supplied at Dairen, Yingkou, &c.
Fresh stock always on hand.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "MANTEZU." Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., A1 and Lieber's.

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS

in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line

are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS

OF LADING for all the principal ports in

SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-

CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly

service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from

CALCUTTA for Cape Ports every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars,

apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

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APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAUT)

LADIES SAFE REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists.T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

[12]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the

Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau
and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a
medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto
employed.THERAPION No. 1 is a re-
markable remedy, often a few days only, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectually supersedes injections, the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 2 is for im-
pure blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, rashes and swell-
ings of the joints, second day symptoms, gout, rheumatism,
and all diseases for which it has been too much a failure to
cure by mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of
sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation
purifies the blood, strengthens the system, and thoroughly
eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.THERAPION No. 3 is for
exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the
distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in
hot, malarious climates, etc. It possesses stuporific power
in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.THERAPION is sold by the prin-
cipal Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. Price in England 2/6
and 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is re-
quired, and enclose above Trade Mark, which is a fac-
simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British
Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground)
stamped to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by all Principal Chemists.

VISITORS TO CANTON
Should purchase
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON,
BY THE PEARL RIVER."BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (S.S. "FATSHAN")
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

Price \$1.50

On Sale at—
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.

Messrs. W. BREWER & Co.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1903.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1909.

